PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET
(OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE)
C. B. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
G. H. HOLTZMAN }
TERMS OF THE DAILY!
Single Copy.....3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....20 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

The Connellsville Railroad.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.

A Call by the Mayor.

In pursuance of the request of the business men of Pittsburgh, I hereby call a public meeting of the citizens at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wednesday evening, February 13, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed action of the Legislature in reference to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and the general interests of the city of Pittsburgh.

W. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

Pittsburgh, February 8, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT BENDING TO THE STORM.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Mass., *Republican* writes as follows: "The President has at last bent to the storm. Public opinion has worried through his tough hide and is now eating like caustic upon raw flesh. For weeks either the President was signally beaten in the fall elections, he made it his boast that he should not charge his opinions because the people of the North and West had been humbugged by the arrant radicals. He would try it on again, he would carry the issue into the Presidential campaign! But while he bragged, some of his thoughtful friends were silent. Double came back here as solemn as if he had been at a funeral. His early form was wasted. Thurlow Weed was looking. Such friends of the President as Mr. Dixon saw that he was beset to run and that nothing could be worse for him than to try the issue over again. So the Cabinet came and the shrewd souther leaders put their heads together, dragging the President after them, and a new plan was arranged. It is a surrender that time the President has at last given in to the Congressional movement. But he hadn't the wit to do it in December, and to accept it by itself. He consents with other propositions that it does not make a direct appeal to the friends of the Congressional plan of last summer. If, when Congress come together in December he had said to it, "Gentlemen, I will not stand up any longer a single day with the off of the loyal States, and I am here both with you for the amendment, and will use all the influence I possess to have it accepted as the south," he would have split the Republican party in two. A large class of conservative Republicans would have joined him and many radicals even. Why, at this day, I believe, Ben Wade holds that it would be advisable to admit to representation any State that adopts the amendment in good faith. There would after radicals who would accept the position. But the President waited, neglected his opportunity, and now has a string of propositions which Congress will not accept. However he may have no hope for the present Congress, he will recommend the best plan to his message on the 4th of March, it is said, and if the rebel States can be brought to accept it before the next election be it expected that the great democratic victory of that year will be so overwhelming, will make it their platform for the presidential election. If they can carry the great State of New York upon it they will triumph, for if New York records that way it is safe to say the rest of the North will do the same. Thurlow Weed says New York will show the colors if their opponents will shirk on this ground, but unfortunately Thurlow Weed has made predictions before, and they did not prove to be worth anything. No public man is now left who will grasp the importance of this new movement, however.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Sickles.

On Saturday funeral services were performed over the remains of the late beloved wife of Major General Daniel E. Sickles, at the residence of the Catholic Church of St. Joseph, New York. There was a very large assemblage gathered, and the ceremonies appear to have been unusually effecting and impressive. The body of Teresa had in a handsome rose wood coffin, and covered with rare and beautiful flowers. It was borne up the central aisle of the sacred building, attended by the following prominent officers and civilians as pall bearers: Major General Gordon Granger, Brigadier General H. Tremain, Dr. John Watson, Major General Robert Cotta, Edward Vermilye, Major General Pleasanton, Brigadier General Charles K. Graham, James F. Brady, Wm. H. Field, John Haggerty. The bereaved husband, with his daughter, his parents and Mr. and Mrs. Baptiste, a gallant officer and friend of the deceased, were present, and seemed completely overwhelmed with grief. A brief but eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. Father Farrell, when the procession was formed and took its way to the new Avenue Cemetery, where the remains were deposited in their last resting place. The immense throng of people are said have exhibited the most remarkable demonstrations of sympathy and personal regard for the General Sickles on the occasion. On the coffin is the simple inscription: "Teresa B. Sickles died 9 years. Died February 5th, 1867."

A Scald at Opera Company.

Cincinnati is musically beatified beyond her cities. It has an opera company of its own—that of was the first accredited to the institution need not wait for travelling troupes to come and give them short and filful seasons of inferior performance. The company is resident in Cincinnati itself, and can always get up and enjoyable evening's entertainment when they feel an inclination to or receive encouragement at the right direction. It is composed of men of the Mannerchor, and has for several years been strong in the masculine department. This season is the first, however, that they have called on their own lady members to play the part of *prime donne*. They commence a season of eight nights next Monday evening, and their rehearsals are wonderfully encouraging and are arousing great expectations. Undine will be given on the first two nights, and on the other six Oberon. This partiality to Weber, the excellence of others, all says how conscientiously they devote themselves to good and before adventuring another. They thus aim a certain phase of perfection as a whole, and this is the main charm of opera, after all, they cannot our German citizens get up a stock organization here? There is talent and experience enough among us if some one would the idea fairly in agitation.

Trade of the Upper Mississippi.

It is computed by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* that the amount sent to market from the river towns between St. Paul and Rock Island was 15,999,240 bushels wheat; 310,624 barrels of flour, of which 1,000 bushels of wheat 37,362 barrels of flour found its way to St. Louis, and 12,561,614 bushels of oats and 278,232 barrels of flour went eastward Chicago and Milwaukee, comprising the fifths of the wheat received at those ces.

From Rock Island 124,458 bushels of potatoes 1,103,551 bushels of onions were shipped with. Of oats 1,561,000 bushels; barley and 11,000 bushels were shipped. Besides 214,170 bushels 21,988 cattle were sent from Prairie du Chien, Lansing, Port Byron and Rock Island, 11,213 tons of general produce, 7,392 packages of high Wines, 18,111 dogs of that went further to Chicago and other ports for the East.

Soldiers' Orphans of Pennsylvania.

The report of Thomas H. Burrowes, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, states that during past year four new schools have been established, and three additional schools now ordered, will be organized and in operation before have been admitted during the year 1,575 children, and the total number of scholars on list of December was 2,638, of which 1,591 are boys and 1,067 girls. There are all cared until they reach the age of sixteen, when they are discharged, being judged competent at that age to commence the battle of life for themselves. The total expense of the system the year ending November 30 was $309,149 26, with a small sum, where we consider the benefits which are to be derived from it.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

J. P. McQuillan, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Press*, died on Sunday.

It is said that Lucian Adams and Billy O'Donnell, members of the New Orleans police, have left the country to escape punishment for their offences in the riot.

The New York *Tribune's* special says: Solomon Johnson, a colored man, formerly President Lincoln's barber, has been appointed a messenger in the Treasury Department in Washington, with a desk in the Secretary's office.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The gentlemen who have been at work on reconstruction are still at work. It appears they are likely to make all conclusions asked by a majority of Congress except adapting themselves to the disability clause of the amendment. It is understood they will give the negroes suffrage according to the dictates of a majority of Congress, and that they will be content with any legislation by Congress which shall disqualify leaders in the rebellion from holding Federal offices. It is said the President will favor such legislation.

The pecuniary stringencies are so great in Pittsburg, North Carolina, that the people recently compelled the Sheriff to turn up all his fees and executions returnable at Court, refusing to be ejected from their homes, being unable to pay. Destitution is so evident all over the State. The Legislature has passed a relief bill suspending payment of debts for twelve months. The negroes were greatly terrified by the exploits of a band of regulators, who had taken an oath to dispossess every negro in the State of this property, and, with that end in view, were stealing their horses.

The *Herald's* Durango, Mexico, correspondence, of the 12th ult., says: Large numbers of French and Austrian deserters were serving in the Republican ranks, and many Mexican officers were applying for employment in the same place, but were not received.

A Fort Laramie dispatch of yesterday says: Colonel Carrington, with head quarters of the Eighteenth Infantry, Major Morris commanding the escort, arrived at this post to-day from Fort Phil. Kearney, *en route* to Fort McPherson, their new headquarters. While riding back to camp the train, Colonel Carrington's revolver fell from his saddle and discharged, wounding him in the thigh, the ball passing near the femoral artery. On his arrival the surgeon at once removed the ball, saying amputation unnecessary.

Tunnel at the Hot Springs, Virginia.

The Hot Springs Tunnel, Virginia, is now completed, and the water is flowing through it. The tunnel is 4,000 feet long, and is cut through the mountain, which is 1,200 feet high. The water is conducted through the tunnel in a wooden trough, and is discharged into the river. The tunnel is 12 feet wide and 12 feet high. The work was commenced in August, 1865, and has been prosecuted with great energy. The water is very hot, and the workmen have suffered much from the heat. The tunnel will be of great benefit to the Springs, as it will drain the water from the lower part of the valley, and thus render it more healthy.

Cotton Crop of Texas.

The Galveston *News* says: The cotton crop of Texas for the year 1866 will not exceed 150,000 bales. The crop of 1865 was 350,000 bales. The crop of 1860 was 800,000 bales. The crop of 1866 is, therefore, less than one-fifth of the crop of 1860, and less than one-half of the crop of 1865.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—A fire this morning destroyed the large warehouse of Wm. Hooper & Co., on Front street, between Main and Walnut. Loss $100,000; insured for $50,000.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1867. NO. 134.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Amendatory Tax Bill.

A PONDEROUS DOCUMENT.

Progress of the Tariff Bill.

Protest of Railroad Iron Interest

Impeachment Question in the Senate.

Chandler's Investigating Resolution Tabled.

Important Action in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1867.

The Tax Bill.

The amendatory tax bill reported to the House to-day is a most ponderous document being nearly as large as the bill of last session. It comes up for consideration on Wednesday evening next, and will be urged by the Ways and Means Committee from day to day until disposed of.

Indiana's Ratification.

The official copy of the resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, ratifying the amendment to the Constitution, has been received by both Houses of Congress, ordered to be printed, and laid on the table for future reference.

The Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill was taken up in the Ways and Means Committee to-day, but will not be reported until the amendatory tax bill is disposed of. The attendance of delegations representing numerous interests is very large and threatens to occupy a goodly portion of the time of the Committee. The railroad iron interest is making a vigorous protest against the Senate provision of the bill, which allows the Union Pacific Railroad to buy foreign iron.

Temperance Reform.

Senators Sumner and Yates have joined the Congressional Temperance Society, and are expected to speak at its next meeting.

Assault on the President.

In the Senate to day Mr. Chandler made a fierce attack upon the President, which attracted a great deal of attention, and seemed to create quite an impression upon the Senate.

Investigating Resolution Tabled.

The Senate tabled the resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if Mr. Johnson had any right to appoint Provisional Governors. This was alone on the appeal of Mr. Sumner, asking Senators not to commit themselves by investigation or otherwise, to the expression or formation of an opinion respecting the guilt or innocence of the President. From the tenor of his speech, it is evident that Mr. Sumner believes the Judiciary will prosecute articles of impeachment for the Senate to try. The yeas and nays were not called upon the motion to table this resolution. Twenty-eight were counted in the affirmative. The negatives, were not counted. Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Pomeroy, Fessenden, Grimes, and several New England Senators stood up with those in favor of the motion to lay upon the table. Messrs. Wade, Brown, Sumner, Chandler and Howard were among those who kept their seats, and may therefore be considered as having voted in favor of the investigation proposed by Mr. Chandler, and against the motion to table.

Bills Passed.

Two unimportant appropriation bills and a couple of minor bills from the Finance Committee were passed.

The Presidency.

The one term amendment was then discussed, but nothing definite was reached up to half-past four, when a recess till seven was taken. The evening session is for the consideration of reconstruction. To give the clerks of the departments twenty-four hours' rest.

Opposed to Contraction.

Memorials are again pouring in from the West to Congress against the contraction of the currency. Nearly every Western member receives some by every mail. The Senate Finance Committee, however, seem fixed in their determination not to yield in favor of the section of the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire four millions per month of legal tenders. They will report the bill to the Senate with such amendments as will change certificates, with the distinct understanding that the Department is to retain the power named. They maintain that if the broad road to contraction is blocked by this process of funding the maturing compound interest notes now held by the National Banks, that the power to contract the volume of simple legal tenders now possessed by the Secretary should not be restricted.

Impeachment.

Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by the House to-day to pay the expenses of the Judiciary Committee in investigating the charges preferred as grounds for the impeachment.

In Honor of Sheridan.

Senator Conkling tenders an entertainment to-morrow night in honor of General Sheridan, which is to be attended almost exclusively by Ohioans, General Sheridan remaining here to New Orleans.

Nebraska.

Senator Nesmith, of Nebraska, left to-night with a certified copy of the bill to admit Nebraska into the Union, which he will lay before the Territorial Legislature for its ratification of the fundamental condition of universal suffrage. When this is done a Presidential proclamation proclaim the State in the Union.

Removal Demanded.

The Joint Committee on Retrenchment have decided to wait on the Secretary of the Treasury and demand the removal of Solicitor Jordan, who is charged in the Boston Custom House report, of receiving four thousand dollars as a present for official services rendered private parties.

Caucus Postponed.

The Democratic caucus called for to night was postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1867.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

The minority report of Mr. Boyer on the New Orleans riots argues the illegality of the Convention, and states in reviewing the origin of the riot that it was quite in the deliberate intention of the conventionists which produced the excitement and brought out the commotion. He dissents from the opinion of the majority that the riot was deliberately planned by Mayor Monroe, and refers to evidence to show that the first shots were fired by a negro at a policeman, and gives credit to Lieutenant Governor Voorhies for having originated timely precautionary measures, which if carried out, would have prevented the riot, and which, failed from his failing to be present. He says the riot was inhibited him as a chief Magistrate actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the public peace and uphold the law. In no degree whatever is that riot attributed to the Government of Louisiana. If there be any men [illegible] that Governor in whose act the remotest cause for the riot is to be traced, they are Judge Howell, who insulted a grand jury by overturning the Constitution, and Governor Wells, who sent his official sanction to the outspracy, but on the day of danger he withdrew his power to effect or restore public peace; and if there be any members of the Federal Government who are collectively responsible for the bloody result, they are those members of the present Congress, who, though they must be, were informed from time to time by their councils, and promised to them their individual and official support.

Reward Offered.

A reward of $5,500 is offered by the Treasury Department for the arrest of W. A. Lee, alias George Parker, the alleged defaulter.

CONVICT CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

Samuel Cohen, one of the detective, who fabricated the testimony complicating Jeff. Davis with the Lincoln assassination, has been found guilty of perjury.

RECONSTRUCTION.

It is thought a compromise bill embodying the chief features of Stevens's and Banks's measures, will be brigared on in the House on Wednesday. Failing in this, probably be the basis, as it combines both civil and military rule.

RUMOR OF CABINET CHANGES DISCREDITED.

The report that Secretaries Seward and Stanton will soon leave the Cabinet is discredited.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Mississippi River Convention—Large Number of Delegates Expected—Questions to be Considered.

ST. LOUIS, February 11.—The Convention for the consideration of the subject of improving the Upper Mississippi river will meet in Mercantile Library Hall to-morrow evening. It is expected that several hundred delegates will be in attendance. A number of delegates have already arrived. The States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Missouri will be represented. and probably several others. The Governors and some of the heads officers of several of the Western States will also be present. It is not expected that discussion will be confined to the removal or surmounting of the various obstructions to the navigation of the river, but the question of artificial obstructions in the shape of railroad bridges, already constructed and to be constructed, will be thoroughly examined. Statements of facts upon this subject have been carefully prepared, and will be presented by persons fully competent to handle the question.

New Trial in Stewart Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, February 11.—In the Supreme Court this morning a new trial was granted in the Stewart divorce case, and leave given the complainant to amend the bill.

Stabbing Affray in Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 11.—There was a stabbing affray on Wells street, near Adams, last night. In which a man named Prennicock was severely injured. He will probably die.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The New Orleans Riot Committee Report.

Military Government for Louisiana.

The Basis for a General Reconstruction Plan.

Ex-Gov. Holden Favors the Congressional Plan.

The President Ready to Meet Congress Half-Way.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1867.

The House was, to-day, the same scene of interest as on Friday and Saturday. The galleries were as densely crowded, and the attendance on the floor of members and privileged persons was unusually large. The reconstruction question came upin the shape of the report made by the special Committee on New Orleans Riots, who submitted a bill for inaugurating a new civil State Government in Louisiana. It was presented with the understanding that it had been approved by a large number of Republican members, and that it should form the basis of a general bill for reorganizing all of the Southern States. The Chairman of the Committee, in view of this, moved the previous question on the bill, and refused the request of the Democrats to allow any debate upon it. It was pressed with the intention of being virtually a substitute for all of the various plans of reconstruction, and the majority of the House determined, as the time was so short, to cut off all debate. The Democrats thereupon filibustered an hour, when it was agreed that the bill should be printed, the main question ordered, and a final vote taken sometime to-morrow. The votes on ordering the main question is the test vote, and shows that the bill will pass. It stood eighty-five to fifty-nine. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats against it were Messrs Baker, Brigham, Davis, Dawes, Dodge, Farnsworth, Hubbell, of Ohio; Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Marvin, McKee, Plants, Randall, Raymond, Schenck, Stillwell, Thayer, Thomas, Van Horn, of Missouri; Whalley and Wodsen.

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, arrived to-day, and adds another to the crowd of Southerners now here conferring on the reconstruction question. Mr. Holden supports the policy of Congress, and opposes that of the President, recently announced in the modified Southern State amendment.

Additional Southern papers at hand to night publish the new amendment agreed on by the Southern Governors without material comment. The Charleston *News* says: "We are authorized to state that the proposition has met with the approval of the President." It adds that is probable that the Legislature of North Carolina will adopt it.

The President and Reconstruction.

Prominent Senators and members were assured to day that the President is ready to meet them half way in agreeing on a plan of reconstruction of the Southern States. They were also informed that he would probably publish an address or letter embodying his views on the changed aspect of affairs, and recommending the Southern States to provide for impartial suffrage. It should be understood in this connection that the Southern Governors no where intend to obtain through which this information is given to Congressmen, and it is they who feel most confident of a settlement of the question at this session. Should the President issue an address of the character indicated, it is quite likely that it will be addressed to one or more of those Southern Governors, and not be presented in the form of the proclamation, as has been rumored.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The report of the majority of the New Orleans Riot Committee is a lengthy one. It says in the beginning that it we are constrained to say that the time has fully arrived for Congress should interfere and should so legislate as to secure to the people of Louisiana a republican form of government. The condition of affairs existing there cannot continue consistently with the safety, security or peace of loyal men.

Since the surrender of the rebel armies, rebellion has assumed another form, and now controls the Government through the same agencies that for four years waged war. This Congressional action should not be delayed by setting up Governments. When men are driven from their homes and lives are threatened and their property destroyed, such men cannot be expected to vote. While armed rebels hold all places of trust, and having power use it to oppress and punish loyal men, because they are and have been loyal, a republican majority of colored men, who have never enjoyed it in duty as liberal loyalists would, in many days were ignominiest, and the danger greatest in the time of war, are persecuted by system, hunted by mobs and murdered in cold blood. Emboldened and with entire immunity from punishment, these men from left for doubt that some legislative remedy should be applied.

These are matters of fact and not of opinion, and the committee are unanimous in their opinion and should be pursued without hesitation or delay. According to the judgment of all who have felt the pressure of the armed rule, and have stood firmly and fearlessly for the Union, when treason was nearest to success, whose judgment given upon oath is based upon facts within personal experience, who give opinions resting on knowledge, and speak of what they have seen and know the present civil government of Louisiana existing without the sanction of the people, should be suspended by act of Congress, and a Provisional Government established and maintained by the General Government until the time has come when Louisiana is controlled by loyal men, and may be restored to the forms practical relations to the Union without endangering its security and peace.

The report is accompanied by a bill providing for the appointment of officers for the new organization by the President, and provides that rebels shall be enfranchised by taking through a naturalization process, taking out papers from United States Courts.

NEW YORK, February 11.—A special from Washington to the *Post* says: Mr. Bingham will submit a reconstruction proposition, providing that when the States lately in rebellion shall adopt the Constitutional Amendment and agree to equal suffrage, they shall be represented in Congress. Until they do this they are to be under martial law. To get in this proposition the House must vote down the motion to recommit. Mr. Bingham thinks that if a square vote can be had it will pass.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK February 11, 1867.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamer Moro Castle has arrived from Havana on the 6th. The news is meagre. The cholera, small-pox and yellow fever still prevailed at St. Thomas. Over seven hundred persons died of the former disease in the space of five weeks.

EXAMINATION OF G. A. CARLETON.

At the examination of Geo. A. Carleton to-day on a charge of embezzlement of public money while special agent of the Treasury Department at Memphis, the prisoner waived his right, and the matter had been fully investigated by Mr. Rieley, of the Treasury Department, and by a committee of Congress, and that he had been completely exonerated by both.

ARRIVED SAFELY.

A cable dispatch to-day announces the safe arrival at Havre of the ships Great Eastern and Mercury, containing articles contributed by the United States to the Paris Exposition.

SALE OF DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church was sold to Tiffany & Co., who will erect a store on its site.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

The bonded warehouse of Miller & Conge, on Water street, was robbed Sunday night of silks owned by A. T. Stewart, valued at $150,000.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship Damaged—Wheat for Atlantic Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—A Victoria dispatch states that the American ship Nicholas Biddle went on a reef on Wednesday last, and drifted on Roseeale Rocks. She afterwards floated off, and was towed into Esquimaux harbor by H. M. Sloop Grappler Hawk, having sustained serious damage.

The bark Almira, with a cargo of wheat for Philadelphia, sailed yesterday.

The steamship Grilamme, from Portland, Oregon, with 4,000 barrels of flour for New York, arrived last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 11.—A fire this morning on Folsom street, bet ween Third and Fourth streets, destroyed three houses. Loss, $20,000.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company have declared a dividend of $125 a foot, payable on the 15th inst.

FROM BOSTON.

Damage by the Flood—Buildings Blown Down.

BOSTON, February 11.—The lower portions of the city were flooded by the great fall of rain on Saturday. On Church, Fayette and other streets, back of the Public Garden, the water was from a foot to a foot of two or three feet, causing considerable damage. In Roxbury the damage done by the storm was large. The brick factory of Anthony Garrett, and a large number of dwelling houses were flooded and badly damaged. Buildings in East Boston and Cambridge were blown down and unroofed.

BOSTON, February 11.—George H. Wiggin was assaulted by three negros in Chelsea on Saturday night, and robbed of nearly $4,000.

FROM MOBILE.

$80,000 Worth of Property Burned.

MOBILE, February 10.—A fire last night caused the loss of $80,000 worth of property, insured for $50,000. The principal sufferers were J. Smith, Marshall & Co., Jacobson, Burns & Goodes, Freeman & Fosdick, M. Fershelmer, grocers; McKinley & Koon, F. Wolders, Goode & Lawyer, cotton factors; Buck, Dendall, Clark & Co., Defraces & Co., druggists; Elder & Beaver, wholesale hardware; W. B. Crockdon, Stason & Co., boot and shoe dealers; Sellet & Co., A. Newman, clothiers; Arnold, hat dealer; Seeman, Sage & Co., soldiers; W. F. Tratt, crockery. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senator Chandler on Impeachment.

Subject of Female Suffrage Revived.

Report of the New Orleans Riot Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair presented the certificate of the Governor of Ohio, attesting the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of Ohio. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON reported adversely on the bill to allow members of Congress to serve as directors of the asylum for disabled volunteers, where they have been elected directors before their election to Congress. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the expediency of amending the Civil Rights bill to extend its operations so that when residents of any States, being citizens of the United States, are debarred from any privileges of citizens of such States, then all cases arising out of any offense against any such residents of the one part, and any citizen of such State not debarred from any of the privileges thereof on the other part, shall be heard and delivered by Courts of the United States, and not by Courts of the State.

Mr. SUMNER asked for immediate consideration.

Mr. SAULSBURY objected, and the resolution goes over.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether President Andrew Johnson, Vice President and acting President of the United States, had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the States lately in rebellion. Then the action of those governors fails. There have been no Governors established over those States if the inception itself was illegal. Now, it is plain sire that the Committee on Judiciary should make an early report upon this subject. It is due to the President and to the country that these points shall be settled, and settled at an early day. I am not a lawyer, and am hardly competent to decide for myself, still less for the Senate, whether there was any such authority.

We know Mr. President, that when Andrew Johnson, through the bullet of Wilkes Booth, became President of the United States, the rebels had laid down their arms, and all of those rebel States were held by military powers, and under these military powers Andrew Johnson had a right to appoint military Governors, but now when the military power is entirely in rebellion, but for one of the States, he seen fit so to do. The laws of war are as well understood as any laws that exist in a state of peace. They regulate and control all civil relations. When President Lincoln desired a government for Louisiana, he appointed as Governor Johnson Brigadier General in the army, and a Brigadier General in the United States army he appointed Lieutenant Governor of Tennessee. This he had a right to do. Andrew Johnson Brigadier-in-Chief, but, sir, it was another and different thing to appoint a Provisional Governor. I believe, sir, it is an office unknown to the Constitution, unknown to the laws of war, and as I office which, in my opinion, he had no right to appoint. Those Governors were not sent to the Senate for confirmation, and I think it have made them any more Governors if we had confirmed them, because the Senate and Andrew Johnson together could not make valid that office, if there was no authority of law. The Senate has the right to originate laws, and the House and Senate and Andrew Johnson, having first enacted a law creating an office, before he can lawfully or constitutionally appoint.

Under the laws of war, as I have said, we had a right to govern the States by military power and forces. These laws of war have been well defined from age to age. They are arbitrary. They are simply the will of the conqueror. Under the laws of war in ancient times prisoners of war were remorselessly put to death. Tecumseh Sherman, for example, ordered that as late as July 1866 the laws of war empowered the conquered. If Andrew Johnson, in execution of the laws of war, in violation of the Constitution, had appointed authority under the laws of war, has assumed and exercised a power that did not belong to him, but which belonged to Congress, then I am prepared to say, and say with deliberation, that for this one act, and for it alone, Andrew Johnson should be impeached. I say it with sir, regret, but I must say it understanding the force of what I say.

Mr. CHANDLER continued—But there are other allegations made against Mr. Johnson. It is alleged, I know not whether true or false, that Mr. Johnson, without authority of law, and in violation of law, ordered the restoration of the property of the rebels to be seized from rebels in railroad rolling stock throughout the South, without authority of law, and in violation of the rights of loyal men. The stock sent from the North to the South worth nearly two hundred dollars and was without authority of law, and in violation of law, by the order of Andrew Johnson, sold on credit to rebels, and that in violation of the obligation he took from Andrew Johnson should be returned and removed.

I say again, I know not whether true or false, that Andrew Johnson, without authority of law, and in violation of law, ordered the restoration of the property seized from rebels to their owners, and during the late long session of two years and three months he sent the names to the Senate at a. m. in an adjournment, for the confirmation of the Senate, and in direct violation of the consent of this body, and in violation of the oath he took when he entered upon the office of President, sent these men, never having sent them to the Senate at all. If I believe, Andrew Johnson should be impeached.

Mr. CHANDLER denied that the President had any right to have his plans after it has been rejected by Congress. Let him go before the people on his principles themselves. There is no question of his impeachment before the people. Let him go before the people on his principles themselves. There is no question of his impeachment before the people. Let him go before the people on his principles themselves. There is no question of his impeachment before the people

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

THE report that General BUTLER had relinquished the impeachment business was erroneous. Good authority represents that he is as much devoted as ever to impeaching Mr. JOHNSON, and that it can be done by June. It is understood that his experienced colleagues, Messrs. BANKS, HOOPER, WASHBURN, BALDWIN and DAWES do not fully agree with him in this line of policy.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, speaking editorially of the fact that "General L. C. BAKER, Chief of the United States Military Detective force during the rebellion, has testified at length" before the Judiciary Committee, which have in charge the important business, remarks: "Of course, the world cannot yet know what information General BAKER laid before the Committee, but we think we may anticipate that it was both important and decisive." It is to be hoped that the Committee will not conclude their investigations with Col. BAKER, however "decisive" his testimony may have been.

THE report reaches us from a variety of sources, that Mr. JOHNSON is disposed to lower his crest somewhat—particularly in regard to filling offices. The rejection by the Senate of the weak-kneed Republicans, with whom he undertook to construct a party, renders it necessary either to nominate unexceptionable Republicans or Democrats. The latter would stand a poor chance, though it is probable those could be found, who, in some respects, would be less objectionable than the former. The President, probably, by this time realizes that his "Bread and Butter Brigade" was a bad speculation.

CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD MEETING.

It gives us pleasure to state, that there are many indications of the right kind of feeling among our citizens, in view of the meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wednesday evening. The subject is so vitally related to the future of our city that the entire business community should turn out. There is good reason for believing that with the right kind of action here, the Connellsville Bill may be carried over all opposition. We are convinced that it requires but a determined spirit and the presence of a committee of representative men in Harrisburg to accomplish it. We, therefore, once more call upon our manufacturers and tradesmen to make this their business—commencing with the meeting Wednesday evening.

WHO SHALL BE DEGRADED?

"Congress cannot degrade the people of the South." It does not propose to do so, nor does it wish to do so. And when the President, some time since, intimated that such was the tendency, if not the intention, of the National Legislature in its reconstruction policy, that is, in the Constitutional Amendment, it was an unjust reflection, not only on Congress but also on the entire body of the loyal people.

The object of all good citizens is to raise the Southern States and people from the degradation to which they have been reduced by the rebellion. To this insurrection against the Union Government do they owe both their political disability and their material ruin. From both, it is the wish and endeavor of good citizens and their representatives to rescue them. But it is attempted in a way that is consistent with the honor and perpetuity of the Union. Those who have assailed both the honor and the perpetuity of the Union are dissatisfied. And the question now is, whether the Union shall be restored agreeably to the wishes of those who fought and voted to sustain it, or of those who plotted, labored and fought for its destruction. And this involves the question whether some of the leaders of the rebellion, some of the prominent agents in the slaughter and blood-shedding of the terrible four years, shall be deprived of political rights and influence, or whether the Government shall be disgraced, and a verdict of madness and guilt be passed, at this late day, upon every brave man that raised his hand in defense of the Union.

If secessionists and rebels did no wrong, [illegible] they were doing a wrong in endeavoring to break up our Government, in besieging our Capitol, in killing our citizens, in firing on our flag, and in prosecuting a four years' bloody war, then their immediate and unqualified restoration to civil positions and immunities, without a single case of judicial trial for the crime, without a single instance of disfranchisement, without the [illegible] ation of a single abused and prostituted [illegi]e, and without a single guaranty [illegible]ture good conduct, would be the most [illegible]ralleled and absurd act of Govern[illegible] folly. How they would take advan[illegible] of such Government degradation can [illegible]adily enough imagined from the way [illegible]hich all the acts and measures of [illegible]rnment clemency have hitherto been [illegible]erted by them.

[illegible]couraged by exemption from the ter[illegible]visitations of justice that they ex[illegible]d at the close of the war, and by the [illegible]entle policy pursued by the victors, they have resumed their old manners and pretensions. Formally indorsed by a large party in the country, their demands were raised to a high figure. And now, with the Executive officer of the Government on their side, and, as they claim, the judiciary too, their effrontery knows no bounds of moderation or decency. And, as a consequence, they have concocted terms, to be proposed to the loyal people who have achieved a victory for the Union over their rebellion. We devoutly wish that the President, who leads in this scheme, was gifted to see, if he does not see it, how it *degrades the Union*. If he were as sensitive to the honor of the Government, as to the wishes of the late rebels against it—if he were as true to patriotic principles and professions as to old political instincts and associations, the difficulties of reconstruction would be infinitely less, and the prospects of the country for unity, peace and prosperity, would be far brighter than they are.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

The inquiry arose instantly in Congress, when informed that American citizens had been forbidden liberty of conscience in Rome, Why should the American people be at the expense of keeping up a diplomatic establishment in a country which refuses them the commonest and most important of their rights? A prominent object of having government representation in foreign countries is, to secure, under treaties, to our citizens abroad, their personal and civil rights. If they do not answer this purpose, they should be abandoned as a useless expense to the people.

If Rome is a civil government, among the nations of the earth, its treatment of our citizens within its bounds is, of course, or ought to be, defined by treaty, and it should be held like other governments to the fulfilment of its obligations. If, according to the *Freeman's Journal*, Rome is only a church, then it is a pertinent inquiry, Why should the American people be at the expense of keeping up a diplomatic establishment in and with reference to a church in foreign country? And if with one, why not with all churches? And if with churches abroad, in foreign countries, why not with those in our own country? But the pretense of the *Journal* does not represent the case truly. It is but one of a thousand instances, in which the equivocal character of the Roman government—an anomalous compound of civil and ecclesiastical powers—has afforded opportunity to give prominence to the one or the other of these constituent powers, as the exigency of the occasion. It suited the argument of the *Journal* for the occasion to call Rome a *church*; it suits the Pope and the advocates of the "temporal power," to remind Victor EMANUEL and the European Kings, that Rome is a *State*.

Well, whatever advantage it may be to Rome, to maintain this sort of amphibious life, it does not suit the genius of our Government or people, to maintain diplomatic relations with any church; nor with a nation or State that deprives our citizens transiently within its power of their personal rights and liberties. It would be a standing disgrace in the eyes of the world, should we do so. The case is a plain one. If the Papal States are a civil government, the treatment of our citizens within its jurisdiction is, or should be, a matter defined in treaty stipulations. And if the American citizen cannot have his rights of person and conscience respected there, there is no use and no propriety, but the contrary, in keeping up a show of representation there. In our relations with other countries, even with China and Japan, we believe, these right are guaranteed. Why should an exception be made in favor of the arrogant pretensions of one of the smallest and most inconsiderable of foreign governments? Or, if made by its own action, why should our country become accessory to its own disgrace, by continuing its diplomatic relations with it?

INSTITUTIONS FOR TREATING THE INTEMPERATE.

The natural pride attached to the establishment of a beneficient institution may, perhaps, be altogether local in its character, but the success of an enterprise, founded on the correct application of a well known principle of mental philosophy and intended solely to promote human happiness, is undoubtedly of general and specific interest.

The obvious and permanent damage caused to society by intemperance is so immense, and the destruction of domestic comfort and virtue so incalculable, that any means designed for their alleviation should be joyfully hailed by all those interested in the general welfare. Repeated indulgences in the use of alcoholic stimulants developes an ungovernable thirst that must be gratified, no matter at what cost, before which all proper ideas of moral duty fail, and through whose overwhelming influence the deepest seated affections and love for every endearing object are uprooted. If this injury was limited to the individual, thus yielding to a morbid appetite, the advantage of reformation would be comparatively trifling; yet owing to a well known endowment of animal life, whereby certain peculiarities, not only of appearance and form, but personal habits, whether good or bad, beneficial or injurious, become transmitted, we find much difficulty in over-estimating its importance. Until habitual inebriety comes to be recognised as a moral disease no proper restorative can be successfully employed, and no well grounded expectation realized, for even a partial diminution of its destructive agency.

Intoxication, either frequent or occasional, affects nearly all persons differently, according in a great degree to constitutional or acquired peculiarity. Some men get drunk in the legs, some have the intellect disturbed, and others the moral qualities perverted. In all cases, however, the faculty of self control, the great safeguard to sobriety in all things, becomes undermined by habitual drinking, and the power of the will is so totally lost as to result in complete incapacity to resist temptation. In this manner the constant embarrassments of personal reformation are discovered and the extreme rarity of success easily explained. Return to the unfortunate his self-control, so seemingly lost, without placing him under physical restraint, and he is at the same time and by the same means, entirely restored. On this principle the Washington Home for Inebriates, at Boston, was founded some nine years ago, and the correctness and feasibility of the plan are clearly demonstrated by the report for the year 1866 just received. Of this noble institution and its worthy superintendent, Dr. ALBERT DAY, we cannot speak in terms of too high commendation, and we are even surprised that this pioneer effort and examples have not been followed in other places.

By the expenditure of the small sum of $15,600, the large number of 340 were admitted to the institution, and received such treatment and comfort as each required. Of these, 215 are doing well and regarded as reformed, nine estimated incurable, and the remainder, one-half much improved and the other unreported. Nothing could better display the success of this charity than the above figures, and we cannot deny ourselves the hope that at some time not far distant Pittsburgh can boast of so much good accomplished in like manner by the foundation of such beneficence in her midst. To him who will have the goodness of heart, out of his abundance, to amply endow such an institution, will be offered up the generous gratitude of hundreds, rich and poor, whose hearths have been made desolate, and whose lives have become one of torture by the use of destructive poisons.

From careful observation during the past few years, without being able to discover the precise original cause thereof, we have of late been unpleasantly impressed not only with the prevalence, but as many would readily incline to believe among the poor people, but in the higher and wealthy classes of society, and we have the curiosity to find out if this were confined to this locality or extended over the country. Unfortunately a portion of the Superintendent's report, which we quote, gives unwelcome confirmation of how general it has become:

"It is a deplorable fact that large numbers of ladies, representing every shade of social life, are the victims of an insatiable appetite for stimulants in various forms—generally either opium or liquor—and who require the seclusion and treatment of an institution like ours, as much as any patients that come under our care. Such cases are kept from the public eye by the delicate reserve of friends, and the natural modesty of the patients themselves, but in my confidential position as superintendent of this institution, I have listened to the sad recital of many such cases, and have often been obliged with painful reluctance, to refuse the supplications of those thus afflicted to be received under our care. It would surprise any one not familiar with the facts, to see the letters of which I am in almost daily receipt, coming often from ladies of true refinement and high social position, and whose cry for help seems to come from out of the very depths of despair."

SENATORS PESSENDEN AND SUMNER.

When the bankrupt bill was before the Senate, Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. SUMNER had an old-fashioned passage-at-arms. Mr. SUMNER'S motion was that persons who cannot take the test oath should not participate in the benefits of the law. This Mr. FESSENDEN opposed, and spoke decidedly against harsh measures. Mr. SUMNER responded by referring to the condition of the South, where nothing was secure because of the prevalence of treason. He wanted security, and the law that would break down the rebel spirit, and he knew of no better way to do it than by excluding them from office, and from the benefits of the act under consideration.

In the course of his speech, on Saturday last, General BANKS spoke of the peril with which the country was menaced and what support it could rely on should matters come to the worst. Of General GRANT, he said: "He had no fears of General GRANT. On the contrary, he was sorry to say that he believed General GRANT was "the only man to whom the country could "turn in its present disturbed condition. "It was not possible that the friends of "General GRANT might, through this bill, "place him in a position which would lead "either to his sacrifice or to a course of conduct which no friend of his would like to "suggest for his adoption." In this connection we will repeat the remark of one of the most trusted and faithful public servants—now and throughout the war—who very recently said: "I rely on General GRANT to the fullest extent. In these times of darkness and doubt, he is my principal hope,—the country does not know how much it is indebted to him for the part he is playing in this crisis."

THE cable says the Pope will "appeal to the Catholic Powers," by which is meant, we presume, Austria, Spain and Bavaria. France is nominally Catholic—and French troops have just been withdrawn from the support of his Holiness. The support of the three countries named could not be great, should the Pope be involved in trouble even with Italy.

THE amount of specie leaving the country now is almost unprecedentedly small. The three steamers which left New York on Saturday took less than a quarter of a million dollars.

A "SERIOUS DIFFICULTY."—Under the caption of "Serious Difficulty," a paper published at Jacksonville, Mississippi, states in a brief paragraph how Daniel Grantham, being dissatisfied with the conduct by the Mayor of the adjoining town of Varden, drew a pistol and attempted to shoot that person. But his hand was thrown up, and the ball passed into the eye of a constable standing behind the Mayor, killing him instantly. Grantham succeeded, however, in hitting, and probably killing, the Mayor at the next shot. The "difficulty" does appear to have been a little "serious" for one or two of the parties concerned.

LITTLE AHEAD OF TIME.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is responsible for the following: On Thursday last a man in apparent haste entered one of the express offices on Fourth street, and inquired of the agent how long it would take to send a corpse to Bennington, Vermont, express a corpse to Bennington, Vermont, express a corpse to Bennington, Vermont, express

The Daily Commercial

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Suggestions and Information for the Season.

[From the Gardener's Monthly.]

FRUIT GARDEN.

In those sections of the country which have passed winter's cold and spring winds, general planting will commence. It is best, however, not to be in a hurry; cold winds are very hard on spring-planted trees. Whenever planting is done, always shorten in most of the last season's growth. It is through these much of the evaporation takes place that dries up and kills a tree before the new roots are formed. Let it be a rule *never to plant a tree without pruning it.* Some, who get most of their horticultural knowledge in their closets, will object to this, as opposed to theories taught by professors. Never mind. Plant two trees near together; prune one severely, and leave the other unpruned. You will not afterwards feel it a disgrace to be dubbed a "practical gardener."

Never plant on a cold, windy day, and do not plant fruit trees on a poor, thin soil. *Subsoil, drain* and *enrich*, cannot be kept too prominently before the planter. If the tree grow too luxuriantly *to bear well after this*, it is easily remedied. We can plant dwarf trees, or root prune, or practice summer pinching *and training.* The last can only be done, successfully, by experts. Where skill cannot be employed, dwarfing and root pruning will be extensively used.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In the Middle States the work for February will, for the most part, consist of preparations for future operations, and particularly for dealing with the manure question. All those kinds that are grown for their leaves or stems require an abundance of nitrogenous manures; and it is useless to attempt vegetable gardening without it. To this class belong cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc. The other class, which is grown principally for its seeds or pods, (as beans, peas, etc.,) do not require much manure of this character; in fact, they are injured by it. It causes too great a growth of steam and leaf, and the earliness a great aim in vegetable growing—is injuriously affected. Mineral manures, as wood ashes, bone-dust, etc., are much better for them. For vegetables requiring rich stable manure, it is better that they have it well rotted and decayed. Nothing has yet been found out as well fitted for the purpose as cold hot-bed dung; though, to the smell, no trace of "ammonia" remains in it.

In manuring the vegetable garden the highest excellence should be aimed at. This is the chief source of pleasure in a garden. If one can take no pleasure in his garden—if the watching of the beautiful processes of nature in furnishing him food and the many lessons they teach him, which he in a thousand ways can so pleasurably and profitably apply, have no charms or attractions for him, he had better give up gardening altogether. Surely, in most cases—even to 99 in 100 instances, the market gardener will bring the vegetables to his own door cheaper than he can grow them. Amateur gardening *should principally* be pursued for the lessons it teaches, and the pleasure it affords; when it ceases to do this it should be abandoned.

One of the most interesting parts of a vegetable garden is a hot bed for starting seeds early. The end of the month will be time enough for those who have not command of a large supply of stable manure, as the very low temperature we often get at the end of the month, soon absorbs all the heat the hot bed possessed. It is in any event best to put up the beds in the warmest and most sheltered spots we can find, and to keep cold winds from the manure, by covering it with branches of trees or mats; and the glass should always be covered with mats at night. Tomatoes, egg plants, peppers and cucumbers, are the first seeds to be sown this way. Cooler frames can be got ready for cauliflower, lettuce, beets, celery and early York cabbage, a little of which may be sown about the end of the month for the earliest crop. The cauliflower is particularly valuable, and no expense spared to get them in perfection will be regretted when one's efforts are successful.

In the open air, should the weather prove favorable, as it often is about the end of the month, peas and potatoes may be planted. Frost seldom gets deep enough in new dug ground to injure them after this date.

In the more southern States the gardener will lose no time in getting in his potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, onions and salfy. The latter should be the first crops put in after the season breaks up for good. The earlier they are in the better. Asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish beds may now be made. Asparagus roots are generally put too thickly to produce fine shoots—they starve one another. A bed five feet wide should have three rows, and the plants set about eighteen inches apart. A deep soil is very important, as the succulent stems require every chance they can get for obtaining moisture. About four inches beneath the soil is sufficient to plant them. The bed also requires a deep, rich and moist soil. Horse radish beds are best made by taking pieces of strong roots, about one inch long, and making a hole about a foot and a half inches deep with a dibble, and dropping the piece to the bottom of the hole; a clean, straight root will then rise up through the soil. Crowns or eyes are better than pieces of roots. Rhubarb can be had—in a rich, clayey soil better than a light, sandy one.

About the middle or end of the month, or a little later in the season, the middle of March—celery and late cabbage may be sown. Here, we usually sow the second week in March.

In the Northern States, broccoli and cauliflower, when sown in March as recommended, do not head early enough in the Fall. It should be sown about the time of early York cabbage, in the hot-bed, during this month.

GREEN HOUSES.

This is the season when many things will require re potting. Many have set a time and season to do this; but some things require re-potting at various seasons. The best time is just before they are about to make a new growth. Camellias, Azaleas, and many plants, for instance, start at this season. It is not necessary to repot so often as some think, especially if bloom, and not very large specimens, is chiefly wanted. If the pot is very full of roots, and the plants growing weak, it may need re-potting.

In potting, see that some provision is made for allowing the water rapidly to escape, by putting broken crocks over the hole. Use soil rather dry, and ram it firmly about the old ball. Prefer pots only a little larger, to very large shifts, as less liable to accidents. Trim the plants in a little, if unshapely, to encourage the new growth where wanted.

Many who have but small houses and wish to have a variety, are troubled with valued plants becoming too large. To keep them low, and as the part that has matured its growth, cut it down as low as it may be desired. As soon as it shows signs of breaking forth into a new growth, turn it out of the pot; shake or tap away the old ball of roots and put it into as small a pot as it can be got into; and when it grows again, and fills the pot with roots, repot again as before.

Sometimes the plants get "sick," which is known by unhealthy, yellow leaves. This is usually by overwatering, generating a gas, or, as gardeners term it, a sourness, destructive to the roots. The best is to turn out the plant bodily, a little shake out the soil, and put the plant in a small pot with new soil, and place the plant in a house only moderately warm, and which is naturally dry, for what this plant can live for a while without requiring much water. It will generally recover.

Every one interested in plant growing must be continually on the watch for small insects, which destroy more plants than many are aware of. The little Black Thrip is very troublesome to Azaleas; the green fly to all soft-wooded plants; the scale to Camelias, Oleanders, Cactasses, and the mealy bug to almost all hot house plants. Continual syringings with warm, greasy water, in which sulphur has been mixed, is the best remedy. Tobacco smoke is still the most approved mode of destroying green fly and thrip.

POTTING STRAWBERRIES FOR FORCING.

For runners of the present year we prefer pots 4½ inches in diameter, well drained, and filled with rich turfy loam beaten firm, and the runners are laid in these in July. We detach the runners from the parent plants in September, keeping off all runners prior to and after this, and place the pots in double lines, on boards 1 foot from a South wall. These are for the early forcing to give fruit in March. Our second lot is prepared in the same manner, only we use six-inch pots because we employ larger kinds of strawberries. All after the first and second lots are fruited in six and seven-inch pots. We never pot or plant after September, and place them first in small pots for the successional crops, thence transferring them into fruiting pots as soon as the small pots are filled with roots. We presume your plants are as yet unpotted. If the pots we should use would be six inches in diameter, and we take up about eighteen inches high being made, a pit sunk in the ground half their depth which would excite a speedy root action, and the materials becoming cold in ten days or a fortnight, a frame and lights might be placed over the pots to protect them from wet and severe weather. They will require to be started in January to fruit by the first of April.—*Cottage Gardener.*

EFFECT OF LOCALITY ON FORM OF PLANTS.

Dr. J. E. Gray mentions, in the *Journal of Botany*, that in Pembrokeshire, especially near Broadhaven, the prevailing color of the Primrose is pale lilac, and wide; into the bottom of this he deposits a coating of well rotted manure, forks it into the soil, and then sets his plants, coving from the side soil. From year to year he adds soil from that thrown out, until the whole has come to a level, when he again forms new beds.

The other practices as follows: He turns over a piece of rich sward, on which he builds twelve and fifteen inches deep of compost, composed of well rotted manure, muck, and rich virgin loam, and on top of this bed he sets his plants.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,

Has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists. se4-s-m-fr&w

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested by people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent.*

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

no2-ym fr, th, s

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER COMIQUE.

Business Manager.....H. W. WILLIAMS
Treasurer.....GEORGE MILLER

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

TUESDAY EVENING, February 12, 1867, inaugural night of the great Oriental Fairy Spectacle, in three acts, entitled

CLERRY AND FAIR STAR,

Which will be produced, for the first time in this city in a style of splendor never before equalled.

During the play will be exhibited the most novel and intricate piece of mechanism ever before produced in this city, representing

THE BLOOMING ALOE TREE.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand 10th Matinee.

TRIBBLE'S VARIETIES. PENN STREET.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Engagement of the Popular and Talented Comedian, Mr. H. W. EAGAN.

Tremendous hit of the popular drama in four acts, entitled CAPTAIN KYD or the Wizard of the Sea. Wm. McFarland as Captain Kyd.

WM. PATRICK AND HUMOR.

By the Mammoth Variety Company.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

Geo. Alfred Townsend,

WILL LECTURE AT

Academy of Music,

Thursday Even'g, Feb. 14, 1867,

Subject: EUROPE ARMED.

Tickets, 50c. No Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock.

JAS. R. SCOTT, B. F. JENNINGS,
WM. P. HERBERT, OLIVER LEMMON,
JAS. R. MORGAN, Jr., THOS. N. MILLER,
O. P. SCAIFE, Lecture Committee.

LECTURE BY THE

Rev. (Col.) J. B. Clark, D. D,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12TH,

At the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. W. J. Reid's) SEVENTH STREET, for the benefit of the Reformed Presbyterian Mission Sabbath school. Subject: Eight Hours' Good Wages, Moderate Rents, Leisure during the regular winter months. Without attempting to prove or disprove the theory, we shall only say that our experience for some years has been in favor of leaving our vines on the ground until cold, drying winds at this season, as we will not undertake to say. There are those who believe the plant more often injured by the cold, drying winds in March or April than by any extremes of temperature during the regular winter months. Without attempting to prove or disprove the theory, we shall only say that our experience for some years has been in favor of leaving our vines on the ground until cold, drying winds at this season, as we will not undertake to say. There are those who believe the plant more often injured by the cold, drying winds in March or April than by any extremes of temperature during the regular winter months. Without attempting to prove or disprove the theory, we shall only say that our experience for some years has been in favor of leaving our vines on the ground until

A Admission, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book Stores and at the door.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON GEOLOGY,

BY PROF. GUNNING,

In the WESTERN UNIVERSITY, to commence TUESDAY, February 12th.

Special prominence will be given to the living Questions of the Science; the Progressive theories offered by Nature; the Origin of Species; Antiquity of Man; Distribution of the Mineral Wealth of the Globe, &c., &c.

Prof. Gunning's lecture last evening was one of the most thrilling and enchanting we have ever heard on a scientific subject.—*Boston Journal.*

Mr. Gunning has acquired an extensive knowledge, which fully qualifies him as a public teacher.—*L. Agassiz.*

The lectures will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. They will be fully illustrated by a series of paintings, fossils, &c., &c. Tickets for the Course of Six Lectures, $1.50. Single evening, 35 cents. To be had at Book Stores and at the door, and from the pupils of the University.

MASONIC HALL.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITE,

Prof. J. MACALLISTER.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1867.

With a new and novel selection of experiments in the art of

PRESTIGITATORIALISM.

100 ONE HUNDRED 100

PRESENTS

Will be distributed each evening with the same liberality and impartiality that have characterised his previous entertainments.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

UNIVERSALIST

FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

OPENS AT

CITY HALL,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,

AND CONTINUES TWO WEEKS.

Choice articles will be offered for sale. Music, Singing of select pieces, and pleasing amusements, will diversify the entertainment and make the evenings spent there interesting and agreeable.

Meals and refreshments provided; closing each night, except Saturdays, with a promenade.

Admission, 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of A. AMMON, Esq., Carson street, in the Borough of East Birmingham, until February, the 25th inst. for Building the Public School House in said Borough (except the stone work, which is nearly completed). Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office until said day.

By order of the Board,

J. R. JACQUES, Secretary.

NOTICE

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of SIDENBENDER, MILLER & CO., in Leavenworth, Kansas, until the 14th day of February, 1867, for

Grading and Masonry of 100 Miles of Union Pacific R. R., Eastern Division.

Between Fort Ellsworth and Pond Creek, Kansas.

Profiles and specifications will be ready for examination after the 1st day of February. The work must all be done during the Summer of 1867. Payments will be made in cash every Thirty days.

The country is healthy, and the work offers good inducements to contractors. For further information apply to GEO. WALLA E, superintendent Construction Junction City to Fort Riley; WICKES, Engineer, in Ft. Riley; SHOEMAKER Assistant Manager, Leavenworth, Kansas, or to T. F. OAKES, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad, corner Fifth and Oak streets, St. Louis.

R. M. SHOEMAKER,
GENERAL MANAGER.

PAPER SACKS.

GODFREY & CLARK,

No. 357 LIBERTY STREET.

The best PAPER and COTTON FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order. no9f

SLEIGHING—

A GOOD TEAM.

If you want a good ride, go to Howard's Stable, for a Good Team.

HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable,
First street, near Monongahela House.

STEEL GUAGING RODS FOR U. S. Inspectors, on hand or made to order by JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street. ws

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers,

Corner THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in EXCHANGE COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits received and interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS,

G. Wettach, | J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley, | Frank Tiernan,
Alexander Moore, | D. DeHaven.

JAMES L. GRAHAM, Pres't.
JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. of Wood St., and Virgin Alley.

United States Depository.

WILLIAM E. SCHMERTZ, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.
C. M. SEIBERT, Assistant Cashier.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. ☞ Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents. no20-ym

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Capital - - $500,000.

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

OFFICERS:

A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Asst. Cashier.

ALFRED PATTERSON, | WILLIAM REED.
WM. H. BROWN, | WILLIAM DOUGLASS.
WM. S. HAVEN.
JAS. McCANDLESS, of McCandless, Jamison & Co.
CHAS. LOCKHART of Lockhart & Frew.
JNO. MELLON, of Kirkpatrick & Mellon.
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, of Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co. no2-3taw-3m

TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canadas, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co.,
STEPHEN BALDWIN, of Baldwin & Co.,
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders,
SAM'L M. KIER of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.,
WM. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers,
S. M. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods,
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock,
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal,
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal,
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily. 11 1-2 o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mhlb-eod

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET,

nol5 NEW YORK.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (Late Exchange Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the following business, viz.: Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to advise money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, with the large and increasing business which will result from the consolidation, is a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Bankers and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
SOLOMON S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. RAILEY,
THOMAS REILL, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WEBSTER, JOHN WILSON,
WM. E. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Presidents.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 140 Fourth street.

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

FAYETTE COUNTY, PA.

The Spring Session will commence on FEBRUARY 6th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks.

References—Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

For Circulars apply to the Principal.

Mrs. C. E. SMYTH, Brownsville, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HAIR JEWELRY

OF THE

LATEST PATTERNS,

MADE TO ORDER BY

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 FIFTH STREET,

Opposite Masonic Hall.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. "Have seen their watches, know them, and can testify that they are excellent timekeepers, and as good in every respect as the best."—*Sentinel*, Waterford, N. Y. "Business is conducted in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles and purchasers get the worth of their money."—*Herald*, Rome, N. Y. "This Company is no bogus affair, and is prompt in business and perfectly reliable."—*Courier*, Rondout, N. Y. "The Company is known throughout the Union to be responsible for anything it proposes to do."—*Independent*, Monticello, Ill. "They are honorable in their dealings and satisfy the just expectations of their customers."—*Democratic Press*, Lyons, N. Y. "This Company has a fine institution, and their goods are of a very superior quality."—*Daily Press*, Newbern, N. C. "There is no humbug in this company."—*Valley Sentinel*, Shippensburg, Pa. The watches are manufactured of superior articles, and are very beautiful."—*American Union*, Denton, Md.

LIST OF ARTICLES.—100 solid gold Hunting watches, at $75; 100 Independence Case Levers, Trust Company's, at $50; 100 ladies' watches enamelled, $100 to $300; 200 gold hunting chronometer watches, $200 to $500; 200 gold hunting Repeating Levers, $200 to $500; 200 gold hunting duplex watches, $100 to $250; 300 silver hunting levers, $100 to $250; 500 silver hunting duplexes, $75 to 200; 500 gold ladies' watches, $60 to 200; 1,000 gold hunting watches, $50 to $75; 1,000 miscellaneous silver watches, $50 to $100; 1,000 hunting silver watches, $25 to $50; 5,000 assorted watches, all kinds, $10 to $25.

Every purchaser obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s great Union Watch Co. manufactories, in Broadway, New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above named finest stock. Certificates, naming articles are placed in envelopes, sealed, and forwarded by mail. Upon receipt of one of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of value, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and so on with all the articles. Certificates are retained on as no article will be sent to any one's address. From the above it will at once be seen that this is an honest lottery but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in by every one, fair and honest. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, seven for two dollars, thirty-three and elegant premium for five dollars, sixty-six and more valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and more superb watch for fifteen dollars. To agents for those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

Address, J. HICKLING, & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS.

A. BRADLEY.....W. VANKIRK.....JNO. S. BRADLEY,

BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING

STOVES,

Among which are the Celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPICAS and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves.

Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.

Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Agents for Lotze's Celebrated HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.

Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

STOVES, GRATES AND RANGES

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

FOR COAL,

AND

BLACK OAK,

FOR WOOD.

Fine and Common Enameled GRATE FRONTS SUMMER FRONTS and FENDERS, and

BISSELL & CO'S. CELEBRATED

Double Oven Cooking Range

Made expressly for Bituminous Coal, which for Economy, Cleanliness and Utility stands unsurpassed, being the best Range for its cost ever offered in this market.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
LAUNDRY STOVES,
WASH HOUSE FURNACES,
TEA KETTLES, JAMB GRATES,
HAM BOILERS,
WAFFLE IRONS, &c., &c.

Please give us a call or send for our Circular. oct5-da

WM. J. ANDERSON.....H. A. FREYVOGEL.

WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

Monongahela Foundry,

150 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS,
GAS AND WATER PIPE.

MACHINERY, and all other descriptions of Castings.

National Boiler Works

BOILERS,

TANKS, STILLS,

Pans, Chimneys,

AND

ALL KINDS OF SHEET IRON WORK,

CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.

Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.

Witherow Douglass & Son,

Carson St. Monongahela Borough,

At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

INSURANCE.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER

$17,500,000,

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, the local Agents, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent

no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. F. HERRON, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, opposite the Monongahela House.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. Its home influence, held by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined to promptly and liberally to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, | Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James M'Ansley, | Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, | David M. Long,
Rees J. Thomas, | John R. Mechling,
Charles J. Clarke, | James P. Hanna,
William S. Evans, | Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Phillip Reymer.

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture Household Goods and Wearing Apparel.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WAIT, | Capt. D. LIGHTNER,
JOHN E. PARKE, | WM. VANKIRK,
FRANK S. RUSSELL, | JAS. M. VERNER,
J. F. KEMBLE PATTON, | C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, | CHAS. ARNOLD,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WAIT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. McGARLATT, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigations of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Gulf.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. McGARLATT, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr., | JAS. M. COOPER,
A. M. JONES, | S. HARBAUGH,
E. F. JONES, | J. CALHOUN WELLS,
SAMUEL REA, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE KINGSLAND,
BARCLAY FERGUSON, | WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.
CAPT. J. ATKINSON General Agent

PIANOS.

CHAS. H. BARR.....HERMAN T. KNAKE.....WM. L. BUETTNER

Barr, Knake & Buettner

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

AND

MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,

AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

NOTICE.

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third sts.,
P. O. Address Box 1344.

jy11

M. KEARNS'

Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,

NO. 446 PENN STREET,

no10-eod-ym PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING

RAILROAD, HAY,
COAL, GRAIN,
STOCK, PLATFORM, and
COUNTER SCALES,

Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
FINE GOLD AND JEWELLERS' SCALES.
IRON AND BRASS BEAM SCALES.
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD WEIGHTS and MEASURES, &c., &c.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Cor. WOOD AND SECOND STS.,

PITTSBURGH.

Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

FORSYTH'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

Iron, Coal, Railroad,
Hay, Stock, Platform,
Grocers' and Druggists'
Counter Scales.

SCALES of all kinds, Promptly Repaired.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,

39 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

W. A. REED, Pres't and Treas. S. P. HARRISON, Sec'y & Business Manager.

STAR

FIRE BRICK WORKS,

COR. BUTLER & LUMBERSTS. 9th Ward

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first-class article of FIRE BRICK of Clarion clay. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Arch and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump and ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand, for all points loaded at our Works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 45 WATER AND 166 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jy6

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best reamed Tool Steel, Circular Mills and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Tempered, File Hammered, Axle, Hoe and Machinery, Plow Shoes, Shear, Railroad Spring and Prog Steel.

Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 87 Fifth street.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

☞ Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 First street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Dunnamon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's G. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

O. A. BRYAN..... JNO. A. CAUGHEY

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. R. Bryan & Co.,)

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREWERS.

PITTSBURGH BREWERY

CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.,

Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,

Successors to

JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh.
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.

The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our

ALES AND PORTER,

Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and safe factory to the trade.

Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.

Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at the office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND DIAMOND ALLEY. no26-ym

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER..... JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.

SALEM, OHIO.

DEALER IN

BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.

Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,

General Stationery

Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.

Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct3

JOHN LINNENBRINK,

(Near Pitt, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)

ROCHESTER, PA.,

DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Periodicals manufactured by the Pittsburgh Outlining Co., Rochester, Pa.

Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL.

ap7

P

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

LIBRARY AND MUSIC HALL.

Second Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Library Hall Company—The Ground Purchased—Estimated Cost of Building, over $500,000—Amount of Subscriptions to Stock, $92,380—Report of Managers—Officers Elected.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Library Hall Company, for the erection of a Public Library and Music Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, was held yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Wood street. On motion, Isaac Jones, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Thos. N. Miller, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Felix R. Brunot, Esq., presented the annual report of the Board of Managers, which was as follows:

To the Stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company of the City of Pittsburgh:

Your Board of Managers respectfully report: That in accordance with the resolution passed at your meeting on the 20th of June, 1865, inviting us to select and purchase a lot for the erection of the proposed Library Hall, we made a careful examination, and came to the conclusion that the old Concert Hall property, between St. Clair street and Barley's alley, would be the most suitable for the purpose. The lot was not in the market, but the owner of the lots, Mrs. Woods, to whom it belonged, from a high appreciation of the objects of the Association, consented to sell.

The size of the lot is 120 feet front on St. Clair street, by a depth of 160 feet on Barker's alley. The price was $75,000, of which $5,000 was paid, and the balance, by desire of Mrs. Woods, remains secured by bond and mortgage. The sale was made, subject to a lease now terminated, and the premises are under our control and subject to our occupancy.

To avoid any further delay in case it should be decided to commence the erection of the building immediately on the expiration of the lease, your board instructed the President to engage an architect, and the plans submitted by him are now presented for your inspection. Further than this we have not deemed it proper for us to act without additional instructions from the stockholders. The estimated cost of the proposed erection according to the plans submitted, and at present prices of labor and materials, including the ground, will approximate to $500,000.

In the address of the committee appointed by the citizens meeting in 1855 to present this subject to the people it was assumed that "no more public building worthy of its objects, and of this enlightened and wealthy community, the sum of $200,000 ought to be subscribed," and it was their duty under their instructions to get the funds. Through the active canvassing committees then appointed, $95,000 was subscribed, and that sum was deemed sufficient to warrant the organization of the company and the erection of a building. Since that no effort has been made to increase the subscription; partly, because it seemed best to present the site properly secured, and be able to present the subject in a more definite shape. These preliminaries have been arranged and we confidently hope that a renewal of the canvass will sufficiently increase the subscriptions to warrant an early commencement of the buildings.

An examination of the list of stockholders shows but 9,586 shares of stock subscribed. Of this number 310 shares must be deducted in consequence of the inability of the subscribers to further engage in the enterprise, leaving a total of available subscription, amounting to $92,380. This sum has been subscribed by 146 firms and individuals. It is fair to suppose that in the population of this great city there are but 146 who are capable of appreciating an institution such as it is your object to create. It is true, that there are very many of literary taste and cultivation, of generous impulses and willing hands, who have not much means to invest, but there are also hundreds, if not thousands, answering to this description who have the means and only require the subject to be brought before them.

In almost any other of the great cities of the country an appeal for such a purpose would be responded to by a free gift of the money required for the library buildings. In several of them such gifts have already been made. In this case a donation to the amount of six per cent., is to be paid to the stockholders, and the principal of the investment will be returned to them in due time. The plan of reimbursement is nearly that on which the market houses were built in Pittsburgh. In the latter, when the subscribers shall have been repaid for their outlay, the property will belong to the United Presbyterian Congregation, and the revenue derived from the stores will make it a free institution.

The practical utility of such a library in the city, is faintly but forcibly illustrated in the small attendance evidenced by the numbers who daily visit the rooms of the Young Men's Library as it now exists. Even the small collection, which has grown by its own exertions, is however thus witnessed to be sensibly felt in its benefits to the community. Until your plans are carried out, by the erection of a building and the creation of a library more commensurate to the requirements of this great civilized city, its vandalism, disgusting, revolting, degrading and restraining influences which the institution is capable of exerting, can hardly be conceived.

Nor will its benefits be ephemeral. Whilst the city lasts, the library will stand for the instruction of successive generations, and the fact of its existence will be an honor to you whose names shall be recorded as contributors to its erection.

In conclusion your board recommend an immediate effort to increase the subscription, and advise the commencement of the building as soon as sufficient sum shall be raised to justify it.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, President,
J. R. MCCUNE, Vice President,
T. N. MILLER, Secretary,
WM. JUDD,
C. W. BATCHELOR,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
JAMES PARK, JR.

On motion of J. B. Laughlin, Esq., the report was received and ordered to be published.

Resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the retiring Directors be instructed to make their efforts to increase the subscription of the company to two hundred thousand dollars; and that they are further instructed to report to the next meeting the propriety of erecting store rooms on the Penn street lots, and building over the present market house, if the same can be done as may be suitable for library and reading rooms; and report to the stockholders as speedily as possible.

On motion of Alex. Nimick, Esq., it was resolved that the incoming Board of Managers be instructed to call in the unpaid subscriptions as and at such times as they may deem proper.

The stockholders then proceeded to the election for officers of the Company to serve for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

President—Felix R. Brunot.
Vice President—John R. McCune.
Treasurer—James H. Wright.
Secretary—Thomas N. Miller.
Board of Directors—Joseph Dilworth, James Park, Jr., John W. Chalfant, Wm. Fnaw, Chas. W. Batchelor.

On motion, adjourned.

The Graveyard Infanticide—Coroner's Investigation—The Verdict.

We have already made mention of the finding of the dead body of a male infant, in the Presbyterian Burying Ground, in Liberty township, adjoining the Allegheny Cemetery, on Wednesday morning last, and also of the arrest of the supposed mother, Rachel Snmit, *alias* Rachel Hunnewell, *alias* Jane Smith. The jury was impanneled by Coroner Clawson and met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, when the following testimony was elicited:

The first witness examined was Dr. McCook, Sr., who testified that he was called to see the mother, on Friday last, to make a post mortem examination of a dead male infant; made the examination, and came to the conclusion that the child had been born living. It was a fully developed child. The umbilical cord passed under the left arm and left shoulder, the head inclining that it had been placed there intentionally; there was a ligature around the neck that seemed to show that the cord had been placed there after the birth of the child.

Joseph M. Wilson testified that Wednesday afternoon he went out to the old Presbyterian graveyard with the Coroner, and found the dead child lying under the tomb stone; the navel cord was wrapped around its neck two or three times; the Coroner lifted the body and placed it in a box and had it brought to the office.

Peter Dressler, (police officer,) testified that he was taking to the woman, Rachel Hunnewell, who is now confined in the watch house; she told him that she left her step father's house at East Liberty, on Wednesday morning, at four o'clock; she got as far as the graveyard; went in there and the child was born; she also stated that it was born dead; she said that the people had treated her right she would not have gone there; they would not permit her to remain at home; the child was born at about half past four o'clock, and she left the graveyard at five o'clock; her intention was to go to Allegheny, but she could get no further.

Robert Graham, day officer at the watch house, was sworn, and said that when the woman was brought into the watch-house, she said her name was Jane Smith. She stated that on Tuesday evening she went out to the grave yard, and the child was born there—that it was dead when born. She had no idea that there would be her out she would pay him well for it. She said the reason she went to the grave yard was because the people had her right. She was a witness would release her he should be very well paid for it, and the matter would soon blow over.

The prisoner was brought before the jury, but she persistently refused to make a statement.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the child came to its death on the morning of Wednesday, February 6 5, in Liberty township, and that the death resulted from willful exposure on the part of Rachael Hunnewell, alias Rachael Smail, alias Jane Smith."

The prisoner was then remanded to her cell

Benefit of Homeopathic Hospital.

The funds for the maintenance of poor patients in the Homeopathic Hospital, Second street, having been exhausted, the fact became known to Mrs. Ettie Henderson, who immediately projected an entertainment, to be given at the Opera House, for the purpose of supplying that praiseworthy branch of the Hospital with means to continue its benefactions. Mrs. Henderson addressed the following notes to the ladies and gentlemen of the Opera House Company on the subject, all of whom, it will be perceived, have volunteered their services:

To the ladies and gentlemen of the Opera House Company the following is most respectfully submitted:

The Homeopathic Hospital on Second street, being in need of funds to complete the furnishing of the establishment, it is the desire of Mrs. Ettie Henderson to aid them in the only way necessary amount. To this end she desires to solicit the services of the Opera House Company to give a performance for the benefit to take place on Wednesday, February 20th.

Those willing to assist a good cause, will greatly oblige the undersigned by handing their names. ETTIE HENDERSON.

OPERA HOUSE, Feb. 8.

James M. Cooke, Harry A. Hotto, H. Overington, John M. Burke, J. M. Charles, W. M. Ward, John D. Germon, J. F. Crossen, W. H. Lees, W. Wilford Moreland, Ellis Hugh Hall, Jr., Louisa Sylvester, May Williams, Addie Waite, Nellie Moreland, Minnie Cooke, Addie Sutton, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Emma Sterrett, J. E. Harley, Amelia Hartel.

TO COAL MEN.—Coal men and capitalists are invited to examine the advertisement on first page, under head of "For Sale—Real Estate," for the Baden Farm and Coal Works, lately belonging to Judge Thos. H. Baird, deceased. They are either for sale or rent on very favorable terms, and the well known desirability of the farm and building, and the unusual facility and economy with which the coal can be worked and marketed, ought to attract general notice.

KEEPING FEROCIOUS DOGS.—John Courtney appeared at the office of Alderman McMasters, of the Third ward, yesterday, and lodged an information against James Burns, of the Sixth ward, charging him with keeping two ferocious dogs, stating that as he was passing Burns's house on Crawford street, yesterday morning, the dogs came out and tore off a portion of his pantaloons, lacerating his leg considerably. The accused has not yet been arrested.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Henry J. Thomas, Alderman elect in the Eighth ward, received his commission yesterday from Harrisburg.

THE VACATION OF SPRUCE ALLEY.

Meeting of the Citizens of the Ninth Ward—The Question Discussed—Resolutions, Speeches, &c.

Pursuant to the published call, a meeting of the citizens of the Ninth ward, was held last evening in the Hall in the basement of the School House of the ward, for the purpose of giving expression in regard to the vacation of a portion of Spruce alley. At least two hundred citizens, embracing members of Council from the Fifth and Ninth wards, were in attendance, and the proceedings were of an extremely harmonious character.

The meeting was called to order by James B. Hill, Esq., upon whose motion John McCargo, Esq., City Controller, was called upon to preside. Mr. J. E. McKelvey was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a few well chosen remarks, after which Mr. Hill entered the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

WHEREAS, The citizens of the Ninth Ward, have learn with surprise and indignation of the attempt, on the part of a non-resident of the Ward, and a non-resident of the city, to vacate and close up, for his own individual benefit, a portion of Spruce alley, between Carroll and Wilkins street; and,

WHEREAS, They have assembled in pursuance of notice, to take action in relation thereto: therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting characterises this attempt as a most unwarranted and high-handed one, and in direct conflict with the interests and interests, this meeting believes, of every citizen of the Ward.

Resolved, That this meeting take early and vigorous steps to prevent this outrage by the appointment of proper committees to prepare remonstrances for Councils, the Courts or the Legislature, or wherever the attempt may be made to secure the passage of this iniquitous measure.

Resolved, That to the delegation in the Legislature from this county we enter our protest against any action by that Legislature as to the vacation of this alley, or any portion of it, and earnestly request their individual and united exertions to carry out the wishes of this meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to employ counsel, or take any other steps necessary to carry out the wishes of this meeting.

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns, it sojourn to meet at the call of the President.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, without debate, and the following named gentlemen appointed as the committee provided for in the fourth resolution: Messrs James B. Hill, William Johnston, Wm. R. Ford, Joseph Spencer and David McClelland.

On motion of James B. Hill, Esq., the members of Councils from the Ward were instructed to vote against the vacation of any street or alley in the Ward.

Mr Philip Drum moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered those Councilmen of the Ward who voted against the proposed vacation of Spruce alley. Carried.

A resolution, requesting those present to give an expression of their opinion in regard to the vacation of Spruce alley was adopted, when Mr. J. McCandless said that although a large number of streets and alleys in the ward had been vacated, not one cent had been derived by the city from such vacation. In the present case Mr. Smith was willing to pay liberally for the privilege he desired, and was also satisfied to vacate a portion of his property in order to keep the alley open for travel.

Mr. Drum stated the question of money was not being considered. The alley was a general convenience to the citizens, and should remain in its present condition. A public thoroughfare was required at that point, and its vacation would prove detrimental to the public.

Mr. Ezekiel Douglas stated that he owned property on the alley in question, and if Mr. Smith had a right to occupy any portion of it, other property holders should have the same privilege. If the matter was carried out the alley would be built up to the city line.

Alderman McMasters said he had been informed that Mr. Smith had offerred $10,000 for the privilege of occupying the alley opposite his works, and in case he be unsuccessful in purchasing the property he could save at least $6,000 by being relieved from grading and paving it.

Mr. William R. Ford, member of the Common Council, remarked that he had never heard of any specified amount being named. Mr Smith had stated to the committee that he was willing to give a good sum for the privilege of continuing the alley, or would pay any amount for it that Councils might require. A proviso had been inserted in the resolution adopted by Councils that the money accruing from the proposed vacation should be expended in improving the balance of the alley. Mr Ford spoke strongly against the proposed vacation.

Mr. William Sheffer was opposed to vacating any more streets or alleys in the ward, particularly Spruce alley, running parallel with the river. Spruce alley would at no distant day be opened to the Arsenal gate, at Lawrenceville, and would be much needed throughout the year. A property holder on the alley, and was willing to pay his share for grading and paving it.

Mr. Hill moved that a copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting be forwarded to our Representatives at Harrisburg, which was adopted.

Remonstrances against the vacation of the alley were then presented and numerously signed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Upon the assembling of Court yesterday morning, the commission of John W. Riddell, Esq., the newly appointed Assistant District Attorney, was read, and the oath of office administered to him by Judge Stowe.

The case of Nicholas Bigley versus David Mc-Dowell, was then taken up. This is an action for damages arising from the stocking of a pair of coal barges The plaintiff alleges that in May, 1865, he contracted with defendant, the owner of the steam tug Hercules, to tow the boats in question to Louisville, but upon arriving at Maysville, the boats were sunk and lost. It is further alleged that the accident was caused both by negligence and carelessness of the captain of the steamer, and damages in the amount of $6,000 are claimed. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams, the case of Wm. Pringle & Son vs. Fetrie & Newlin was taken up early last week, was concluded yesterday, but has not yet been concluded.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 35. Bergen an vs. Schitzer.
No. 41. McGovern vs. Clagle.
No. 45. Metzger vs. Keller et al.
No. 46. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
No. 50. Wilson et al.
No. 51. Rosch vs. Rosch.

DISTRICT COURT.

No change in the list of this Court.

"American Past Times."

This is the title of a neat volume, by Charles A. Peverelly, who has been engaged in reporting out door sports for New York journals for twenty years. This work is a complete record, carefully prepared and is what is destined in a few years to be a thoroughly efficacious remedy for coughs, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and general debility. If these terrible diseases can be relieved, they are satisfactory, and at times remarkable in all these cases in which the use of oil is indicated. Notice to Consumptives, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Steam—Boiler Explosions—A Good Move.

The frequency of stationary steam boiler explosions of late years has given the subject of such remark, and many suggestions have been made and considered looking to protection against such disasters. There are hundreds of steam boilers in use in Pittsburgh, some of which are doubtless in the hands of inexperienced and incapable engineers, any one of which is liable to explosion, resulting in the destruction of both life and property. There seems to have no reliable guarantee of the safety of a single engine in use in the city, and any legislation that would furnish such guarantee would be hailed with satisfaction. Reminded of their insecurity by recent disastrous explosions, the people of Philadelphia have resolved to adopt measures to render more safe in future. An ordinance on the subject has been prepared by the sub committee of Law of that city, of which the *Press* says:

"The provisions of the proposed ordinance seem well designed to effect the object in view The chief inspector and his assistants are to be skilled mechanics; they are to inspect all boilers, externally and internally, at least once a year, subjecting them to hydrostatical pressure of one and one half times the working pressure, and to examine them in a thorough manner. He was removed to his residence in Allegheny, and Drs. G. L. McCook and Hunter succeeding, who did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. He is now lying in a critical condition. The injured man is married, and resided with his wife two years of age.

A few minutes after the above accident took place Mr. Kennan on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while engaged in coupling cars, was severely injured by being crushed between the cuppers.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Upon the assembling of Court yesterday morning, the commission of John W. Riddell, Esq., the newly appointed Assistant District Attorney, was read, and the oath of office administered to him by Judge Stowe.

The case of Nicholas Bigley versus David McDowell, was then taken up. This is an action for damages arising from the stocking of a pair of coal barges The plaintiff alleges that in May, 1865, he contracted with defendant, the owner of the steam tug Hercules, to tow the boats in question to Louisville, but upon arriving at Maysville, the boats were sunk and lost. It is further alleged that the accident was caused both by negligence and carelessness of the captain of the steamer, and damages in the amount of $6,000 are claimed. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams, the case of Wm. Pringle & Son vs. Fetrie & Newlin was taken up early last week, was concluded yesterday, but has not yet been concluded.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 35. Bergen an vs. Schitzer.
No. 41. McGovern vs. Clagle.
No. 45. Metzger vs. Keller et al.
No. 46. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
No. 50. Wilson et al.
No. 51. Rosch vs. Rosch.

DISTRICT COURT.

No change in the list of this Court.

"American Past Times."

This is the title of a neat volume, by Charles A. Peverelly, who has been engaged in reporting out door sports for New York journals for twenty years. This work is a complete record, carefully prepared and what is destined in a few years to be a thoroughly efficacious remedy for coughs, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and general debility. If these terrible diseases can be relieved, they are satisfactory, and at times remarkable in all these cases in which the use of oil is indicated. Notice to Consumptives, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Important Argument.

On Saturday the case of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway vs. the Suspension Bridge Company, was argued. This case grows out of an application by the Railway Company to the Court of Quarter Sessions to fix the rates of toll which they shall pay for crossing the Suspension Bridge. They base their application upon the 9th section of their charter, which provides that in case the two companies shall fail to agree this Court shall fix the rate. The Bridge Company deny the constitutionality of the Act, and claim that the Legislature had no right to interfere with a power already vested in themselves—that of fixing the rates of toll. The circumstances which have led to this case are about as follows: In 1860 a contract was entered into between the companies by which the rates of toll were fixed at $300 per annum for the small cars, and $420 per annum for the large cars. These rates were, however, found to be so exorbitant and so much beyond the ability of the Railway Company to pay, that they were at once reduced to $180 and $240 respectively, and the original rates of toll were never again exacted for one single month. Since that time the rates have been advanced to $240 and $300 respectively; and these rates are now being paid. The contract expired over a year ago, and since that time the Railway Company has made application repeatedly to the Bridge Company to reduce the rate of tolls and give them a contract for a term of years. They contend that it is an imposition to charge their cars $300 per annum, while private vehicles could pass as often as desired for $15. They were willing to pay a fair fixed rate for crossing the bridge, but they were not willing to let the Bridge Company also fix the limit of their profits and receipts, a matter so unsettled that at any time hereafter they could, by increasing the rates, appropriate whatever they chose. The question, and in this respect it far surpasses anything in the special or line ever witnessed here. The "bloomling of the alow" and the transformation scene are really beautiful. The characters in the play are in good hands, and on the whole it may be set down as a grand success.

The Bridge Company declined making a contract for any time whatever, and reserved to themselves the right to alter and change the rates at their own pleasure.

As this decision practically ignored the rights of the Railway Company, placing them entirely in the power of the Bridge Company they appealed to the Court to fix the rates which shall be final.

The Court reserved its decision for the present.

Steam—Boiler Explosions—A Good Move.

The frequency of stationary steam boiler explosions of late years has given the subject of such remark, and many suggestions have been made and considered looking to protection against such disasters. There are hundreds of steam boilers in use in Pittsburgh, some of which are doubtless in the hands of inexperienced and incapable engineers, any one of which is liable to explosion, resulting in the destruction of both life and property. There seems to have no reliable guarantee of the safety of a single engine in use in the city, and any legislation that would furnish such guarantee would be hailed with satisfaction. Reminded of their insecurity by recent disastrous explosions, the people of Philadelphia have resolved to adopt measures to render more safe in future. An ordinance on the subject has been prepared by the sub committee of Law of that city, of which the *Press* says:

"The provisions of the proposed ordinance seem well designed to effect the object in view The chief inspector and his assistants are to be skilled mechanics; they are to inspect all boilers, externally and internally, at least once a year, subjecting them to hydrostatical pressure of one and one half times the working pressure, and to examine them in a thorough manner. He was removed to his residence in Allegheny, and Drs. G. L. McCook and Hunter succeeding, who did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. He is now lying in a critical condition. The injured man is married, and resided with his wife two years of age.

A few minutes after the above accident took place Mr. Kennan on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while engaged in coupling cars, was severely injured by being crushed between the cuppers.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Upon the assembling of Court yesterday morning, the commission of John W. Riddell, Esq., the newly appointed Assistant District Attorney, was read, and the oath of office administered to him by Judge Stowe.

The case of Nicholas Bigley versus David McDowell, was then taken up. This is an action for damages arising from the stocking of a pair of coal barges The plaintiff alleges that in May, 1865, he contracted with defendant, the owner of the steam tug Hercules, to tow the boats in question to Louisville, but upon arriving at Maysville, the boats were sunk and lost. It is further alleged that the accident was caused both by negligence and carelessness of the captain of the steamer, and damages in the amount of $6,000 are claimed. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams, the case of Wm. Pringle & Son vs. Fetrie & Newlin was taken up early last week, was concluded yesterday, but has not yet been concluded.

TRIAL LISTS FOR THIS DAY.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 35. Bergen an vs. Schitzer.
No. 41. McGovern vs. Clagle.
No. 45. Metzger vs. Keller et al.
No. 46. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company.
No. 50. Wilson et al.
No. 51. Rosch vs. Rosch.

DISTRICT COURT.

No change in the list of this Court.

"American Past Times."

This is the title of a neat volume, by Charles A. Peverelly, who has been engaged in reporting out door sports for New York journals for twenty years. This work is a complete record, carefully prepared and what is destined in a few years to be a thoroughly efficacious remedy for coughs, consumption, asthma, bronchitis, and general debility. If these terrible diseases can be relieved, they are satisfactory, and at times remarkable in all these cases in which the use of oil is indicated. Notice to Consumptives, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

ARE THE BEST.

Call and see them in operation at SUMNER & CO'S. 27 Fifth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 12th, first production of the ever acceptable sensational drama, by Dion Boucicault,

THE OCTOROON;

OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA,

With an immense cast of characters. Also, second appearance of the Skatorial King,

MR. JOHN ENGLER, JR.,

Wednesday Evening—Benefit of HARRY HOTTO. An immense bill in preparation.
Saturday—Matinee.

WM. H. KNOX.....ROBERT C. ORR.

KNOX & ORR

Wholesale Grocers,

No. 268 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices.

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

in any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited.

Address M. F. KUNZ.
118 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

BUNGS.

I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of

TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

P. HAGDON,
corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

J. B. SEYMOUR WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS. STENCILS. SEAL PRESSES.

MANUFACTURERS ALL OVER the world prefer and recommend the

Grover & Baker

NO. 1 and NO. 9 MACHINES as the best for their purposes. Call and examine them at
no8 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

Fire.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the building on the corner of Penn street and Cherry alley, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hamilton as a grocery store. The fire originated in the cellar, and was extinguished before much damage was done.

Fire.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the building on the corner of Penn street and Cherry alley, occupied by Mr. Wm. Hamilton as a grocery store. The fire originated in the cellar, and was extinguished before much damage was done.

AN OLD FIRM REVIVED.—Most of our citizens will remember the old firm of J. Kidd & Co., Wholesale Druggists, who carried on business for many years corner of Wood and Fourth streets. They sold out to Fleming Brothers, who were succeeded by the house of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. Mr. J. Kidd died some years ago, and the name was lost for a while from business circles. Now, however, it is revived through his son, Mr. R. D. Kidd, who, with H. W. Yeder and H. Eichner, now start the Drug Trade at 175 Smithfield street, the new firm being Kidd & Co. We wish them all the success which the prestige of the original firm will justify them in expecting from the public. Mr. Eichner gained his extensive experience in the old house of Woodside & Wallace—a sufficient guarantee of ability in the Drug line.

FOR SALE.—Lease and fixtures of a first class store in the most desirable part of Fifth street. For particulars apply at No. 47 Fifth street.

Public Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A fair audience answered the appeal of Mr. J. F. Hagan for a benefit last evening, though it was not so numerous as his merits entitled him to. To-night the ever popular play, "The Octoroon," with an admirable cast of characters, will be presented. To-morrow evening, Harry Hotto, the favorite comedian, will have a benefit.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—A crowded audience witnessed the first performance of the fairy spectacle, "Cherry and Fair Star," at this establishment last evening. The spectacle was admirably placed upon the stage, all its appointments being fresh and attractive. Much of the success of the piece, as a matter of course, depends upon its scenery, and in this respect it far surpasses anything in the special or line ever witnessed here. The "bloomling of the alow" and the transformation scene are really beautiful. The characters in the play are in good hands, and on the whole it may be set down as a grand success.

VARIETIES.—The usual excellent bill, embracing drama, farce, burlesque, songs and dances, is announced for this evening, at this favorite resort.

MASONIC HALL.—Professor Macallister, the distinguished prestidigitator, and assistants, arrived yesterday evening, and will give their first entertainment at Masonic Hall. The Professor is a skillful necromancer, and needs no trifling commendation. Several hundred will be distributed among the audience this evening.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION—*How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.*—Some occupations of life predispose to costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than a continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy, and nothing answers this description so well as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous botanic preparation has for its object to impart proper action of these ingredients, is found in